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# *The Southeastern Librarian*

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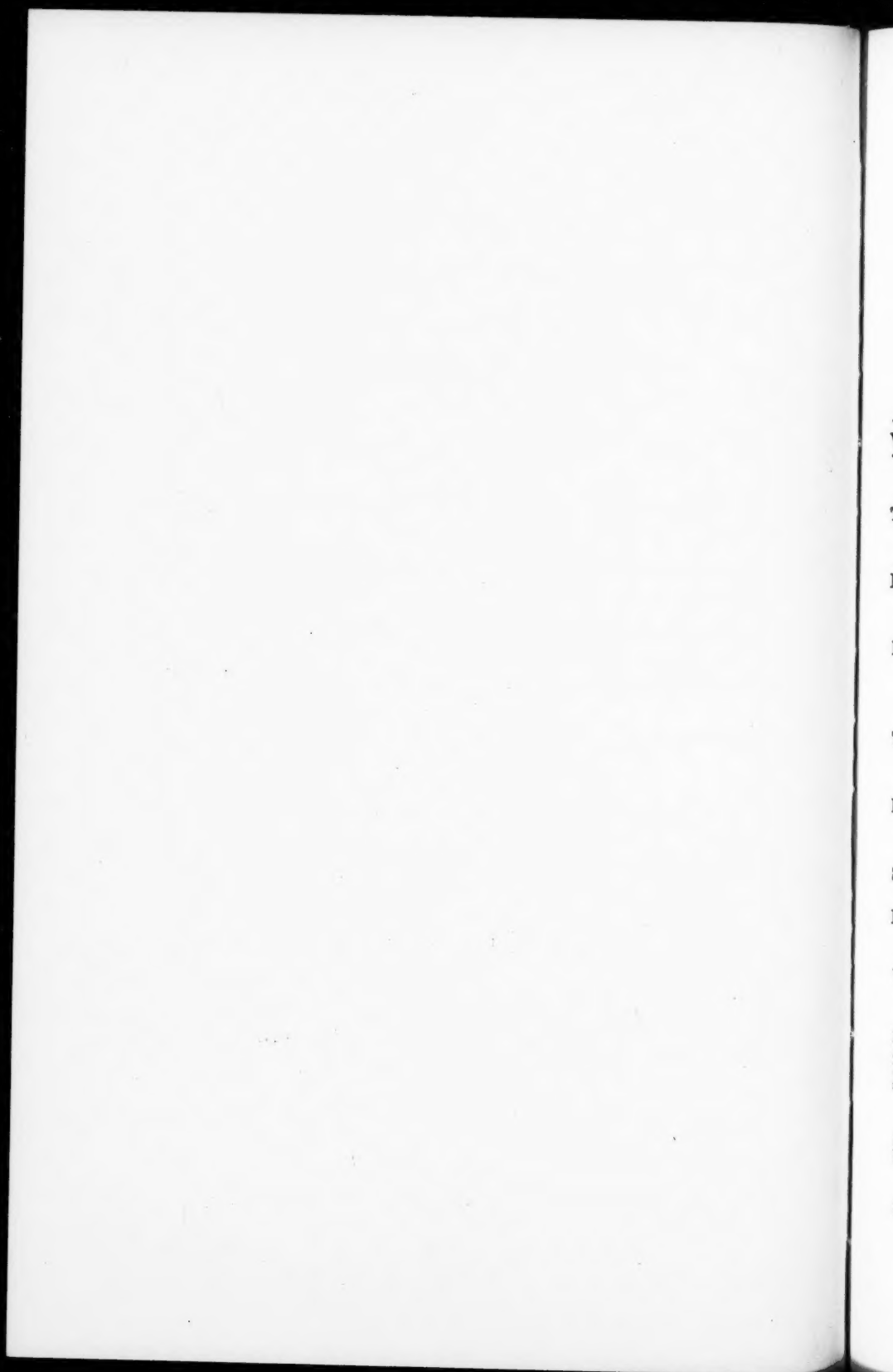
NUMBER  
4

WINTER, 1954



*The Quarterly Journal of the*  
SOUTHEASTERN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN  
GENERAL LIBRARY



# *The Southeastern Librarian*

VOLUME IV

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## *The Virtues of an Uneasy Conscience\**

By DAVID H. CLIFT

Once upon a time, about one hundred and fifty years ago, a college librarian was hastening across the campus and happened to meet the President of the College. "How is everything with our books, Mr. Librarian," inquired the President. "Fine, very fine, indeed," answered the Librarian, "there's only one book out of the library and I'm on my way to get it now."

Here we have, in one of the first recorded instances in this country, an early example of the Librarian troubled by his Conscience.

Many historians of our society and of our times have dealt with the Librarian as a factor in our society. Some have granted a high place to us; from others we have had only a "see also" reference or a footnote such as characterizes the recent reports of the United States Office of Education; from many we have had a kind of censure that intimated we could only thrive in silence and away from the real life of which books are made—in short we blinked, it has been said, when exposed to brightness—whether that brightness come from sunlight or from new ideas.

The remarks that I am about to make do not have too much authority, for I cannot pretend to be a social historian nor can I claim much of a grasp of the history of American librarianship. Nevertheless, I do not have much curiosity about my fellowman and particularly about us librarians and our fellows in the publishing field who provide us with the

main staple of our business. Instead of "curiosity" which all too often means only gossip instead of research, I should prefer, of course, that I be thought of as following Pope's dictum that "the proper study of mankind is man." Also as a qualification or a reason for my own "curiosity" or "proper study" of librarians, I can offer the fact that I am the only librarian in the country with twenty thousand bosses — and that fact alone gives me a certain interest and some doubtful competence. There are in fact many important reasons, none wholly unrelated to the need for gainful employment, which lend a certain pertinency to my own study of my fellow and sister librarians. If I stay in business long enough, I intend to add to professional literature—to the volume of professional literature, at least—a book of Memoirs which will have some such title as, "How to Work Happily, though Confused," or perhaps, "A Six-Ring Circus as seen from the Flying Trapeze." Anyway, my Memoirs will deal with us librarians and with an interesting period in the history of the ALA. And one chapter, at least, will concern itself with The Librarian and His Conscience and these remarks tonight are simply an introduction to that chapter which—the more I think of it—will be a long one. It is that Conscience which afflicts and goads us librarians that I am going to talk about tonight."

First there is the Librarian's Conscience as A Man of Property. I gave you an example to begin with. You can, from your own experience, sup-

\* Address delivered at the general session, September 30, 1954, SELA Conference.

ply many closer examples. This endured for a long time until the Librarian realized that as a tenacious Man of Property he was coming more and more to look like a Curator or a Caretaker. Wishing to be neither, he gradually allowed his books to be used, in time he let them be taken from the library, and today he even hustles along the process by means of libraries on wheels that seek out the prospective reader in his own front yard.

Then there is The Librarian's Conscience as a Man of Statistics. We have not believed that Numbers are mournful; rather they have been Magic and Persuasive. The making of statistics has been one of our most engrossing preoccupations; the making and reporting of which has seemed good in itself. These statistics became the hallmark by which the Annual Reports of Libraries could be recognized even though the title page had long since been lost. The pattern varied little. It always went like this:

First, an account of the Number of books added during the year, the Number lost and the Number now on hand.

Secondly, the Number of users of the Library, including without prejudice those who just came into the Library out of a moody reluctance to do anything else at the moment;

Third, the Number of books circulated during the past year in the hope, we can only suppose, that there is some meaningful relationship between circulation and the actual reading of books—or, maybe, this was to justify the cost item under Books, Rebound;

Attention is then called to certain financial difficulties; and

Finally, we always note how impossible it is to find the needed Number of catalogers.

Out of this preoccupation with Statistics there has come, in the course of time, two good results. One, we have realized, but not yet solved, is the need on a national scale for reliable and comparable statistics that bear a relationship to our needs and to the library's task in the community. Secondly, we begin to see that our annual accounts must be interpretative, not just an exercise with the adding machine that, as such, they can contribute as case histories to library literature.

Then, I think one would have to consider The Librarian's Conscience as a Man of Sobriety. This was a characteristic of The Librarian during his Era of Utmost Gravity. At this period his Professional Conscience decreed that to serve well meant exercising the habits of a martinet. An air, Spartan and stern in nature, pervaded his domain. A Gallup poll of that period, seeking the Average American's identification of the admonishing sign, "Quiet is requested for the benefit of those who have retired," would probably been found more naming the Library than the Pullman Car. There was something then about entering the library on tip-toe that made the reader think of the sick-room, and the color scheme—or rather the absence of any color other than antiseptic white—completed the illusion. The librarian was wrapped up in the silences, and so were the books and the readers.

Our Conscience here was justified, we thought, because we were protecting the studious from the inquisitive, the thinking man from the thoughtless man. This very nearly proved our undoing, for, in the end, it was the Inquisitive and Hard to Please

Reader who saved us from being in the Museum Business. To begin with, his tribe is numerous and once we had his interest we had a large and growing clientele. With his delighted blessing, we have come to realize that Silence is not necessarily Golden and today we often greet him with music as he enters the modern well-lighted and tastefully decorated library. Finally, in any treatment of the Conscience Driven Librarian, one inevitably comes to The Librarian's Conscience in Professional Organization.

This chapter should prove very helpful to the historian as he surveys the complexities that only two and a half generations of librarians have succeeded in bringing to the American Library Association. The aims here seem to have been pursued with a kind of Corinthian philosophy in order to produce an organizational structure under which the ALA could be all things to all librarians. To work on the many interests of librarians, scores of committees have been created and maintained; on an echelon above these have been established Boards which often study the same matters; while the whole has been further subdivided into divisions of membership endowed by the Constitution with authority to move into all areas and carry on independent action.

Four Activities Committees have, in turn, surveyed this eternally hardy creation that is the ALA and have grafted their various treatments upon the Body, including Constitutional Provisions requiring, for interpretation, nothing short of the efforts and minds of a high court. The Fourth and last Activities Committee decided that enough was enough and wrote one final recommendation—abolishing all such efforts for the future.

This Organizational Zeal has carried over into our Annual Confer-

ences. The member at Minneapolis felt considerably frustrated by the number of meetings and the overlapping in both hours and subject matter. I know he was frustrated, for a very considerable number have told me so.

It is said that a Bad Conscience makes Cowards of Men. Librarians do not have Bad Consciences, so I do not know about this. I will submit, however, that there are a number of matters in our profession and in our professional organization about which we do well to feel Uneasy, and there are likely Many Virtues that can come from an Uneasy Conscience.

Librarians long ago began to experience an increasing sense of Uneasiness over the place accorded them in the country's educational fabric and an equal Uneasiness over the views and outlooks it was considered customary for them to hold. These things were a real plague to the growth and virility of the profession.

I do not want to take on any of the prerogatives of the dictionary makers, but I would define Conscience, Uneasy—for librarians, that is—as a sense of unhappiness brought on by an unwillingness to abide by generally accepted limits of activity and opportunity; in short, a kind of itching restlessness that can only be cured by positive and direct action that enlarges the area and effectiveness of modern library service.

And this is good. For from it—or from something very much akin to it—has come the resurgence of our concern with adult education. We do not exactly agree on what the library should do in adult education; we do not even agree on how we should do it. But we do know and accept the fact that the library hovers over the whole of adult education. The Library today is OF the community, not merely IN it.

Something of a sense of Uneasiness has led us to cooperation in the use of our resources. This one we certainly did not come to easily. In fact, we are still reluctant, for it is actually the librarian, not the farmer, who is the real example of rugged individualism. But, our research and reference libraries have come to the conviction, with some hedging it is true, that no one library can, nor need any longer be, all things to all people. Thus, we have the Farmington Plan and other cooperative agreements. In public libraries we have, as one example, the film circuit. Real cooperation in the sharing and shouldering of resource responsibilities will call for more than a sense of Uneasiness; it will require the best in library statesmanship.

In the building of libraries, we have definitely forsaken an older sense of values. I like to think that it was not the Librarian as much as it was Mr. Carnegie who gave us the dour look — spelled d-o-u-r NOT D-i-o-r. I suspect that a large measure of the taxpayer's reluctance to open up the purse strings is because of memories of that stern and even grim building which did not offer the appearance of a live, community agency. Our Conscience here is Uneasy no longer; now we even have the architects worried.

I hope we get more and more Uneasy about our national library conferences. Perhaps we need still another committee—this time one on How to Protect the Member from the Program Makers. Actually, we are now running eight conferences in one, resulting from the programming of seven divisions plus the ALA programs. The solution seems clearly to rest in some overdue coordination and, perhaps, an entirely different kind of Conference Program. What they say about the wheels of the Gods

grinding slowly can also be said about the pace at which ALA moves and I would not expect that any real changes can be considered for the Philadelphia Conference in 1955. However, the Miami Beach Conference in 1956 does allow time. Personally, for the Miami Beach Conference, I am in favor of the kind of a program, suggested perhaps in jest, by a person in the audience tonight. His formula was: Meetings in the morning; Recreation in the afternoon; Social life in the evening.

Finally, our Uneasy Conscience has led us into the field of political and social rights. The passive nature of libraries is a matter of the past. Supported by all and open to all, the public library has traditionally endeavored to present all viewpoints. This seemed to be natural and proper and even American in saner days. But, recently, because we live in a time of great international tension and severe national tension, the right and responsibility of libraries in the area of the Freedom to Read has been sharply challenged and deeply tested. The Librarian, in company with the Publisher, has answered this grave threat in ringing language, and by considered action, all of which played a yeoman's part in repelling the threats in this country against man's political right to read and write that which he chooses.

Hand in hand with this goes the determination of the Librarian and the Publisher to aid the citizens of this country in bringing books and libraries to all the people. There can be no real Freedom to Read so long as 30,000,000 of our citizens have no access to books through the public library. Let us hope that the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations in examining Federal grants-in-aid will consider what is proper and needed for the support of li-

braries. They will find, as did the U. S. Office of Education in its *Public Library Statistics of 1950*, that the United States has the best library service in the country and almost the worst. Today "Our national leaders are stressing the need for an understanding, sound-thinking citizenry whose judgments are based on full access to information. Our educators are emphasizing the importance of continuing one's education and training after school days are over. Our industrial leaders are urging the necessity of more competence in the trades, business, and the professions. Our cultural and religious leaders are pleading for greater appreciation of the fine arts, the humanities, and inspirational activities of life. In the public library, an institution often overlooked and neglected, these leaders and our citizens have at hand an agency which, if adequately supported and staffed, could make an even more significant contribution toward meeting those needs of the Nation."<sup>1</sup>

Somewhere in our concern over the absence of libraries, we need to consider also the much greater lack of bookstores in the country. There are very few bookstores that are reasonably good in quality and coverage, for bookstores suffer heavily from the economics of book distribution and from the reading habits of Americans. In the whole matter of making books widely available to all the people, we need to lend every encouragement we can to all local outlets.

The thirty million will not always be without books if we, as a profession, remain Uneasy in our Conscience, and if we nurture within ourselves an Unrest and a Dissatisfaction with things as they are, and if we firmly continue in the resolution that our responsibility is national in scope and inescapable under the convictions we so surely hold.

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1. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. "Public Library Statistics, 1950." *Bulletin* 1953, No. 9, p. 27. Washington, United States Government Printing Office, 1954.

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## *Realistic Considerations in Library Cooperation\**

By ROBERT B. DOWNS

Late next month the Association of American Universities and the Association of Research Libraries have scheduled a joint conference to consider problems of college and university library growth, particularly the financial aspects. The conference is a response to the increasing concern apparently felt by college and university presidents and trustees about rising costs of library operations.

The agenda for the conference will deal with such questions as these: Are libraries growing too fast? Are they too big? Do libraries cost too much? Can we, or should we, restrict their growth? How large should any particular type of library be? Is there much hope in storage libraries, Farmington Plans, division of fields, micro-reproduction, and other forms of library cooperation?

In asking these questions, there is no disposition on the part of anyone, I believe, to belittle the importance of libraries. On the contrary, there is general recognition of the fact that libraries in the modern world are the basis for all teaching, study, and research, without them, our existing system of higher education would collapse.

Nevertheless, it must be admitted that the library creates some serious practical difficulties for every educational institution, and the complexities increase with size. The production of books and other library materials goes on at a steadily accele-

rating rate. Paralleling that growth is the expansion of library collections.

As a consequence, research libraries in recent years have been looking in a variety of directions for ways and means to hold in check the mounting flood of materials. National, regional, and local union catalogs and union lists have been created to locate books in other libraries. There are cooperative purchasing agreements, such as the Farmington Plan for the acquisition of books published abroad. We have established regional storage centers for housing little-used books: The New England Deposit Library, the Midwest Inter-Library Center, and the Hampshire Inter-Library Center. There are ambitious projects for the micro-reproduction of large masses of material, in order to reduce their bulk for storage purposes. We have programs of subject specialization among libraries, to limit the number of fields each has to cover. These and other cooperative schemes are constantly being devised, but the printed tide continues to roll in upon us. Perhaps the time has come to reassess the situation.

First, let's examine the financial problem. Merely to assert the importance of books and libraries is unlikely to appease the economy-minded presidents and hard-headed trustees, with whom we have to deal, and who have to find the dollars to support what they consider expensive library operations. What are the facts?

According to the report of the Commission on Financing Higher Educa-

\* Address delivered before the College and University Section, September 30, 1954, SELA Conference.

tion, college and university library expenditures grew during the decade 1940-1950 from 18 to 52 million dollars a year. This was an increase of approximately 290 percent—an impressive figure. Compare it, though, to educational and general expenditures in these same institutions for those ten years. The jump there was from \$482 million to \$1,568,000,000, or about 325 percent. That is to say, the educational and general expenditures were expanding at a more rapid rate than expenditures for libraries. Furthermore, the libraries' share of the institutions' total expenditures dropped from 3.8 percent to 3.4 percent. A more startling increase than those for educational and general purposes is in the amount of money spent on research by colleges and universities. For organized research, expenditures went from \$27 million in 1940 to \$222 million in 1950, or more than 800 percent—nearly three times the library rate. It would be universally agreed, I am sure, that libraries and research are inseparable. True research in any field calls for adequate library resources, but there is little correlation shown here in the level of their financial backing.

There is, in fact, some indication of an unfortunate downward trend in library support. In the annual compilation of college and university library statistics, published in last January's issue of *College and Research Libraries*, it was reported that: "A greater number of institutions have shown a decrease in total library operating budget this year [i.e., 1952-53]. Twenty-five libraries, or 36.7 percent, showed a decrease this year in comparison with seven, or 11.6 percent, for the previous year." And, I should point out, this occurred the year before the so-called "economic recession."

In relative terms, then, we can con-

clude that library costs have increased at a slower rate than other expenses of college and university operations since 1940. But, are we doing enough to insure that our institutions are getting their money's worth for every dollar spent on libraries? In a recent letter to members of the Association of American Universities, President Harold Dodds of Princeton University made this statement: "It seems to be generally agreed that if anything substantial is to be accomplished in the way of library economies, it will be done only by the intervention of presidents and boards of trustees. Neither the librarians nor the faculties on the whole can be expected to be seriously interested in radical changes or economies."

There is an implication here, amounting practically to an accusation, that librarians are spendthrifts, trying to expand their budgets at the expense of the rest of the institution, and wasteful of such funds as they receive.

The same point of view is reflected in comments by another president, Dr. John Millett of Miami University, Ohio, who wrote that if the present rate of library growth "were to continue, unchecked, and if much more income is not provided universities, they will soon be in the position of having to drop one or two professors each year in order to keep up the library. This," remarks Dr. Millett, "is an obvious absurdity."

Those are strong words. Are they fair? Let's examine the record again.

Librarians, like everybody else, have been caught in the upward spiral of inflation since the outbreak of the second World War, fifteen years ago. We have seen salaries, wages, books, periodical subscriptions, binding, equipment, and supplies of all kinds in an almost unbroken rise.

Furthermore, there have been strong outside pressures operating to force increases in library costs. Student enrollment has gone up and, according to the experts, is just entering another period of rapid expansion. Faculties and staffs have doubled, or even trebled, in many institutions. New departments have been created, making demands for additional library facilities. The rate of publishing and the variety of materials published have been stepped up. To offer a couple of specific examples, consider the United Nations, which in its first two years of existence spoke and printed more words than its predecessor, the League of Nations, produced in a quarter of a century. Or look at that comparatively new phenomenon, the elusive "research report," so-called, which is being generated in tens of thousands by business, industrial, and government agencies. Libraries are also paying much more attention than ever before to non-book materials—maps, slides, motion picture films, music and speech recordings, prints, and similar categories. The development of research resources in a modern library becomes more complex and intricate year by year, and the future is unlikely to simplify the task. As librarians we would be remiss in our responsibilities, and fail to provide adequate service to library users if we neglected the multiple types of materials demanded by modern teaching, research, and scholarship.

Personally, I am convinced that no substantial economies can be achieved in university libraries, or, for that matter, any kind of libraries, unless the institutions of which they are a part are willing to reduce the scope of their activities. As long as universities insist upon carrying on instruction and research in virtually every subject under the sun, frequently in

competition with each other, the libraries will be expected to support these programs by providing materials and services. Limitations of fields, however, is a direction in which universities have been reluctant to move. The trend is almost invariably toward expansion, not retraction, except in periods of financial depression. More on that point later.

But just to be fair-minded, let's weigh the statements made by Presidents Dodds and Millett — that librarians are not interested in economies—and see how much foundation there is in fact for these charges. For the past fifty years or more, librarians have pioneered in cooperative movements. They have long recognized certain realities, e.g., that no single library has or can ever obtain all the world's literature, and only through joint action is it possible to provide the varied resources needed and demanded by library users. Nowhere on earth, except in the United States and Great Britain have there developed such comprehensive and successful programs of library coordination and bibliographical control to extend facilities and services. These undertakings have had two major purposes: first, and most important, to meet the extensive requirements of scholars, students, and research workers; and, second, to achieve the most effective utilization of always limited library funds. I would not suggest that cooperation is a panacea for every problem confronting libraries, but there can be no question that cooperative enterprises have vastly strengthened American librarianship. Librarians in this country have always been willing and eager to experiment, to work together, to find more efficient methods, to integrate their efforts.

But we should not be romantic, sentimental, and starry-eyed about



the business of library cooperation. In this field, as elsewhere, some ideas are better than others, and we should subject them all to a critical analysis. If they do not accomplish results commensurate with the time, energy, money, and thought that go into them, reject them and try something else. Theoretical proposals frequently appear highly plausible and attractive, but oftentimes fail in practical application. Every important form of library cooperation with which I am familiar has strong and weak features. In the past, librarians have been too prone to accept without critical examination almost anything with the label "cooperation" attached. So, on this occasion, at the risk at times of appearing as the devil's advocate, I am going to turn a skeptical eye on some of the most publicized types of library cooperation, to try to discover both their advantages and disadvantages.

First, let's focus our attention on a variety which has been considerably in the limelight in recent years: the regional library center.

So far as the records show, the idea of inexpensive centralized storage for little-used books was first advanced by President Charles Eliot of Harvard fifty-two years ago. About forty years went by, however, before the first such cooperative storehouse, the New England Deposit Library, was opened. Its title is something of a misnomer and perhaps expresses a hope rather than a fact, for the participating libraries are all in Boston and Cambridge, with Harvard occupying more than one-half the space. The libraries retain ownership of materials sent to the storage building.

Certain features of the New England Deposit Library scheme have been subject to criticism, in particular, the plan of having each library's books shelved separately, with no at-

tempt to eliminate duplicates. Consequently, because each library tends to deposit the same classes of material, there is extensive over-lapping. The critics suggest that if duplicates could be withdrawn and disposed of, and the remaining collection inter-shelved, substantial space gains and other economies could be achieved. As now organized, cheaper shelving is the chief advantage.

These weaknesses, if they should be called that, were avoided by the Midwest Inter-Library Center, when it was opened in 1951. Covering an area of eight states, from Ohio in the east to Minnesota and Kansas in the west, the present membership includes sixteen institutions, all universities except for the John Crear Library. Individual ownership is relinquished, and materials deposited are given outright to the Center, or it is agreed that they shall remain there as long as the organization continues in existence. Duplicates are weeded out; if sixteen copies of the same textbook are transferred by member libraries, only one is retained permanently.

The principal categories of material that have been sent to the Midwest Center by the cooperating institution are textbooks, college catalogs, state and foreign government publications, foreign dissertations, foreign newspapers, directories, book dealers' catalogs, and house organs. It would be difficult to find less-used materials than these.

Unlike the New England Deposit Library, MILC has set up an independent acquisition program. A majority of the founders were of the opinion that the storage function is insufficient, and the Center should, in addition to materials deposited by the members, develop a plan for collecting on its own. Under this arrangement, the Center is currently spending over \$13,000 annually, prin-

ipally for microfilms of American and foreign newspapers and for highly specialized sets not held by any of the members.

The Midwest Center has now been operating for about three years, and perhaps this is long enough for some tentative evaluations to be in order. What are some of its values and drawbacks? Clearly, the Center is saving individual libraries a considerable amount of shelf room, and is making available more comprehensive groups of certain categories of publications than were previously found at any one spot in the region. There are also some psychological benefits in getting the librarians of the area accustomed to working together.

At the same time, we cannot overlook weaknesses and liabilities. Before the Center was created, it was suggested that the \$1,000,000 which the Carnegie and Rockefeller Foundations granted for its building and organizing expenses might have been spent more wisely on micro-reproductions of little-used materials, throwing the originals away. Because of poor-quality paper, it is argued that this step will eventually be necessary in any case, if the publications are to be preserved. The present operating budget amounts to \$85,000 per year, enough to finance a sizable filming program.

Another question is the extent of use. By definition, materials held by the Center are little used. Despite a system of teletype communication connecting the libraries and the Center, the distribution of catalog cards for materials stored at the Center, and the organization for use of over three-quarters of a million items, a monthly circulation of 225 items is about normal. For the year 1952-1953, total circulation was 2,571. When one relates that figure to an annual budget of \$85,000, the average

cost of every interlibrary loan is \$33. It can be assumed that as additional collections are organized, the use will increase somewhat and the per item cost will be reduced, but probably not much.

One way to increase use, of course, would be to widen the scope of the Center collection, with libraries depositing more useful and more valuable materials. Any proposal in that direction, however, would probably not be acceptable, for the individual libraries would be unwilling to give up and pass on to the Center any materials of fundamental importance likely to be in demand by their local clientele. Faculty opposition is frequently vociferous even to the transfer of little-used categories. I am reminded of Fremont Riders remark that, "On one point our scholars all seem to be amazingly unanimous; they all seem to have a desire—to the layman a sometimes incomprehensible desire—to have their research materials available, not in New York or California, but under their own finger tips wherever they may happen to be working."

There is some concern on the part of several university presidents whose institutions are members that the separate acquisition program for the Center may become burdensome financially. For that reason, there is strong pressure to keep buying within strict limitations, and not to permit it to expand too much at the expense of book funds for the participating libraries. In this connection, there is a fear, perhaps unjustified, that university administrators may use MILC as an excuse not to provide adequate support for their own libraries. Particularly in the case of buildings or building additions, the argument is used that nothing new is needed because any overflow can be transferred to MILC. Book funds

might also be affected. If such an attitude should develop, it could have unfortunate consequences.

One of the features of the MILC organization is the use of teletype. This experiment in communications was conceived of as a substitute or alternative to a regional union catalog. The theory was that the libraries could get in touch quickly with each other, and with the Center, to locate books wanted and to perform similar union catalog services. In actual practice, however, it does not seem to me that teletype is an adequate substitute for a union catalog. It would be cumbersome, expensive, and time-consuming to send messages to all the connected libraries. One might term teletype a shotgun approach as opposed to the union catalog rifle. A not inconsiderable item, also, is the cost of teletype. For the current year, basic service rentals on TWX equipment for the fourteen libraries in which installations have been made amount to \$3,600, and message charges are in addition. New and higher rates have recently gone into effect.

A few other basic problems connected with MILC might be mentioned briefly. One is giving particular concern to the presidents of state universities. This is the matter of ownership. Who owns the materials held by MILC? Can a state institution, say Indiana University, legally contribute toward the purchase of a journal set to go into another library, not officially a part of the University? How could it be determined what part belongs to Indiana and what parts to Wisconsin and Minnesota? The only reasonable answer is that the member libraries are paying for services, and the materials bought must be considered the property of MILC, though it may require special legislation in

some states to legalize this conception or principle.

Another question relates to membership dues. Membership assessments are based on a three-way formula: the size of the library book fund, the number of doctoral degrees granted, and the distance of each institution from the Center. As applied, the formula results in payments ranging from \$1,329, for the Illinois Institute of Technology, to about \$9,100 each for the University of Wisconsin and the University of Illinois, certainly a wide spread. Members paying at the higher levels are inclined to question the validity of the scheme. It might be maintained, for example, that the smaller institutions gain more from the Center than the large universities, with their strong library resources. This, of course, is the old argument over the service basis, and it is likely that the rich will continue to be soaked.

As William Dix stated in a report issued a few months ago:

"It is too early to pass judgment on the effectiveness of the Midwest Center, either in enriching the research holdings of the region or in realizing the inherent economies; it must be reported now that the present opinion of the presidents, librarians, and scholars of the member institutions is mixed. The financial problem is whether such factors as the physical distance of some libraries from the Center, institutional rivalries, and the needs of scholars on the various campuses will permit the assembling at the Center of a collection of sufficient importance to justify the expense of maintaining it. As a pioneering venture in cooperation the Midwest Inter-Library Center merits the most careful study."

I would agree with Dr. Dix's analysis.

A smaller enterprise of the same general character is the Hampshire Inter-Library Center, at South Hadley, Massachusetts, which has now been in operation for about two years.

Three college libraries—Mt. Holyoke, Smith, and Amherst—are pooling research collections in the Mt. Holyoke Library, selling or otherwise disposing of duplicates. The cooperating libraries have similar interests, there is not too much discrepancy in the size of the libraries, and they are within a few miles distance of each other—facts that doubtless contribute to the success of the plan.

For the past several years proposals for establishment of a cooperative regional library have been under consideration by librarians of large research institutions in the Northeastern states. Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and the New York Public Library have led the discussions, but the Library of Congress, Princeton, Pennsylvania, and Cornell have also participated. The stated purposes would be about the same as MILC, i.e., to develop a collection of materials to meet the research needs of the region, and to provide inexpensive storage to relieve over-crowded buildings. There is not unanimous agreement, however, on the objectives, nor on such points as location, control, and financing of the Center. Consequently, the project has not yet gone beyond the discussion stage.

I have spent a disproportionate amount of time, perhaps, on a discussion of regional centers, partly because it is one of the newest, most ambitious, and most publicized forms of library cooperation, but more particularly because I understand that proposals for similar centers have been made for libraries in the Southeast, and I think you should know something of the pros and cons before entering into such a program.

Another major form of library cooperation is bibliographical centers and union catalogs, a field in which I have had a long-time interest. Any scheme of national bibliographical

control must rest primarily upon these agencies.

At the head of our system of union catalogs, of course, is the National Union Catalog in the Library of Congress. Though it has been in operation for more than fifty years, its record of locations of books in American libraries is still far from complete. According to its latest report, however, the National Union Catalog is able to locate in some library at least one copy of 79 percent of the titles for which it is asked to search. When one considers the fact that these are generally books which have been searched for elsewhere without success, the percentage of locations is high.

Two problems face the National Union Catalog at this time. One is the question of future growth, to cover millions of titles in libraries not yet reported. A solution is largely contingent upon adequate financial support from the U. S. Congress. Second is the question of how the Catalog can be made of maximum value. Proposals have been made for its reproduction or publication, in order to make copies available to any research libraries wishing to purchase them. The Association of Research Libraries has a committee investigating ways and means for bringing about publication.

Like the National Catalog, the primary concern of regional centers is the location of books, periodicals, and other materials, but they frequently perform a variety of added functions, such as taking the lead in regional cooperative projects, the development of specialization agreements and coordinated acquisitions among libraries of the area, aid to individual libraries in cataloging and classification, serving as clearing houses for inter-library loans, and the preparation of subject bibliographies.

Regional union catalogs have strong

opponents and proponents. Their critics claim they are uneconomical, and that their continuation would be unjustified if the National Union Catalog were properly completed. It is suggested further that the rapidity of modern means of communication—telephone, telegraph, teletype, air mail, and, perhaps soon, facsimile transmission—renders unjustifiable the expense of maintaining a decentralized system of union catalogs, and points to the desirability of having one big catalog, as complete as possible, for the whole country.

Apparently equally valid arguments are offered in support of the regional plan, among them that the regional centers are providing a wider range of services than the National Catalog; second, that the National Catalog could not afford to take over all the bibliographical services which regional centers render locally; and, third, the decentralized arrangement gives impetus to extensive cooperation among libraries in the regions where the centers are located—a stimulus that would not be felt from a remote national organization. The fact that libraries in the regions where bibliographical centers are located are willing to support them financially, as they are doing in Denver, Seattle, and Philadelphia, is a tribute to their effectiveness and value.

After having been a student of union catalog problems for the past twenty years, I am convinced that maximum development of the National Union Catalog should be a prime objective of any union catalog program for the country. The need for regional union catalogs probably varies in direct ratio to the distance from Washington. Because of time and transportation factors, union catalogs for the Rocky Mountain area and the Pacific Coast, for instance, are more vital than for those states

in close proximity to the National Catalog. Where local, state, or regional union catalogs make significant contributions to programs of library cooperation, as they do in Atlanta-Athens, Nashville, and Chapel Hill-Durham, however, they can be justified on many grounds.

Proceeding now to still another important aspect of the field of cooperation, it has always appeared to me that subject specialization among libraries offers one of the most fruitful and promising devices for successful cooperation. Furthermore, there have been some substantial accomplishments in that area, though far below the potentialities. Two noteworthy illustrations of recent years have been the Cooperative Acquisitions Project for European wartime publications, sponsored by the Library of Congress shortly after the end of the second World War, and the "Farmington Plan," sponsored by the Association of Research Libraries. The Farmington Plan, designed to acquire for American libraries all books of research value published abroad, began in 1948, with only three western European countries. Subsequently, the undertaking expanded until now it is practically world-wide in scope, taking in 99 countries. Each of the 60 cooperating libraries has assumed responsibility for one or more specific subject fields or geographical areas, and for listing all acquisitions in the National Union Catalog.

Like every new, large, and ambitious program, the Farmington Plan has critics. Some suggest that it is too inclusive, and is bringing into our libraries much material of little or no value. These critics would recommend a more highly selective policy. On the other side, there are equally vocal spokesmen for the point of view that practically everything published abroad should be made available



somewhere in the United States. The middle course between these two extremes is now being steered by the Farmington Plan directors. In one respect, the Plan has a major hiatus. For simplicity of operation at the outset, only monographic works were included, omitting the vastly important area of serial publications, newspapers, and government documents. While recognizing that the complexities of the serial field are considerably greater than those associated with monographic works, eventually the Farmington Plan must extend its coverage to all types of publications to be of maximum service to American research and scholarship.

"The Farmington Plan stands at present as the sole major landmark toward a comprehensive plan of specialization," remarked William Dix, though there are various local agreements between libraries (a number of which are in the South), and a few individual libraries have attempted to formulate acquisition policies for themselves. Why has not this obvious type of library cooperation been more generally accepted and utilized? The villain, I think unquestionably, has been competitive institutional ambitions and rivalries, as previously indicated. In some cases, the librarians have tried to expand in every direction, each wanting to rival the British Museum or the Library of Congress, and have been unwilling to limit the scope of their activities. More frequently, however, especially among universities, administrators and trustees have been determined to develop graduate study, research, and teaching into every field offered by any other university, and naturally the libraries have been required to sup-

port these activities. That is, the librarians are not free agents in the matter of specialization, but servants of their institutions. Unless we can obtain a more rational and statesmanlike approach among educational leaders, the outlook in this direction is not particularly bright.

Though I am not as closely in touch with developments in the South as most of you here today, it is my understanding that one of the chief problems confronting the Southern Regional Education Board is to make agreements on cooperation stick. For example, plans for establishing and supporting regional schools of medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, nursing, social work, forestry, and other fields in which the Board is interested will be doomed if state pride and rivalries should lead to setting up new schools in every state, and educational facilities duplicated unnecessarily. No matter how willing librarians are to cooperate, they cannot do the job alone. The tail cannot wag the dog.

There are some other significant cooperative efforts which ought to be reviewed in any thoroughgoing analysis — cooperative cataloging, union lists, surveys of resources, photographic reproduction, duplicate exchanges, inter-library loans. These, too, have both commendable and questionable aspects. They likewise should be viewed by librarians as dispassionately and objectively as the scientist in his laboratory looks at a specimen under a microscope, or as the English professor coldly dissects a beautiful piece of poetry.

What I am suggesting in my talk this afternoon comes down, I think, to this point: a plea for the use of the scientific approach. An increasing number of our college, university, and research librarians have been

(Continued on Page 138)

# *Library Cooperation in the Southeast*

## HISTORICAL ASPECTS

By STANLEY WEST

In the July 13, 1935, issue of *School and Society* there appeared an article by Robert Downs and Harvey Branscomb entitled "A Plan for University Cooperation." The plans for library cooperation were a part of the larger project for cooperation between Duke University and the University of North Carolina. One of the first steps in the library program was the duplication and exchange of author cards in the catalogs of the two libraries, made possible by a grant from the General Education Board. The plan envisioned assignment of certain subject areas to either one or the other of the institutions and the avoidance of as much duplication as possible, with the purpose of developing one outstanding library center. As the center has grown, the expansion of the two institutions has made difficult the assignment of responsibility for the subject fields, but the two author catalogs have been maintained and have constituted models for similar projects in other institutions.

The *Library Journal* for February 15, 1939, reports that on January 15, of that year, the General Education Board gave \$2,500,000 toward the development of a great university center in Atlanta, of which Emory, Agnes Scott, Georgia Institute of Technology, Columbia Theological Seminary, the High Museum and School of Art, and the University of Georgia would be participating members. Part of this was to be used for the development of the libraries of the institutions. The announcement stated that a "union list of serial publica-

tions in the Atlanta district has already been made and with this list as a guide files of foreign journals, learned society publications, or little-used materials will not be duplicated . . . , as all library privileges will be freely granted to the faculties and students of the cooperating institutions." As part of the plan, union catalogs of the holdings of participating libraries were established at Emory and the University of Georgia. This catalog, also, has been maintained throughout the years.

The *Library Journal* for July, 1939, contained an article by Frederick Kuhlman, stating that the General Education Board, in 1938, had made a grant of \$1,000,000 toward the building of a library which would serve three institutions in Nashville: Vanderbilt, George Peabody College, and Scarritt College. Mr. Kuhlman had been made director of the joint libraries in 1936 and the building was a part of a long-range plan for educational cooperation between the three institutions. A union catalog of the holdings of the larger libraries of Nashville was to be supported by appropriations from the three institutions. Its original purpose differed from that of the other two projects, and this library has achieved a closer integration of the library holdings of these institutions than either of the other two projects. It has come to be accepted as the common library of the three institutions.

Although other projects exist, these are the three which have exerted greatest influence on current think-

ing in the Southeast. It is important to notice that all three of these library projects are but parts of larger cooperative programs between the institutions which they serve. The union catalog aspects of all three plans have been continuously maintained since their inauguration. The greatest difficulty on the part of the North Carolina and Atlanta projects has been the coordination of the purchases of the institutions, and there have been virtually no instances of actual cooperative purchases, in the sense that two or more institutions have joined in the purchase of a set to be placed in one of them. The uniformly successful part of these library plans has been the providing of information concerning their joint holdings.

Another step forward in the task of securing information on the bibliographical resources of the region was made in 1938 with the publication of Mr. Downs' *Resources of Southern Libraries*. This, through the years, has been an invaluable aid in making available information of a general nature concerning the holdings of southern libraries. It has in a sense served as a starting point in subsequent thinking regarding surveys of material.

Also important in the long-term thinking regarding cooperation was another work edited by Robert Downs, *Union Catalogs in the United States*, 1942, which proposed logical regions for cooperative projects. It was on the basis of his suggested Region Eleven that in 1948 invitations were sent to the librarians of the larger institutional libraries in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida to attend a meeting in conjunction with the organizational meeting of the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education (now the Southern Regional Education Board). The purpose of that concur-

rent meeting of librarians was to consider library aspects of the plan for regional education. If certain institutions were to undertake superlative programs of teaching and research in given areas their libraries must necessarily develop strong holdings on those subjects. It was agreed that a library survey which would disclose the bibliographical resources of the region would be essential to any long-range plan of graduate and professional work on a regional scale.

From its beginning as a meeting of the librarians in this conceptual Region Eleven, the idea of a survey grew during the years until at one time the thinking was in terms of the whole area (fourteen states) covered by the Southern Regional Education Board. It gradually became evident, however, that the area was so large that it constituted more than one bibliographical region and that institutions on the borders of the region were tied closely, by means of communication and transportation, to libraries in other regions.

Another factor which became apparent was that commitments made in the existing cooperative projects in North Carolina and Tennessee must be recognized. For example, it was realized that the plan at Duke and the University of North Carolina had developed because it answered a need, and that a large part of the funds and creative energy which would be available for cooperative projects in those two libraries would be absorbed in the maintenance and expansion of that plan. This has proved to be true. In recent years the plan has been enlarged to include the North Carolina State College and the Women's College of the University of North Carolina. Plans have been made to integrate more closely the collections of these institutions; union lists of serials in the sciences and social sciences



are being prepared with the purpose of discontinuing unnecessary subscriptions and of bringing into the area others not now available.

It became evident that any realistic, over-all regional plan must envision clusters of cooperating institutions. The thinking concerning one such plan came to be more and more of the "deep South," with Atlanta, because of its transportation and communication advantages, as the center. Six institutions, whose libraries had been cooperating to a limited extent, agreed to conduct a pilot study for one year to determine in what areas further cooperation could be achieved. After several meetings under the auspices of the Southern Regional Education Board, the organization has taken the form of a "Georgia-Florida Committee for Planning Research Library Cooperation." Richard Harwell, of Emory University, has been made executive secretary and Harley W. Chandler, Vice-President for Academic Affairs, University of Florida, has been made chairman of the committee. This commit-

tee is composed not only of the librarian but also of a representative of the president of each institution.

In summary, twenty years after the first joint faculty committee was appointed at Duke and the University of North Carolina to work out plans for the earliest of the three library projects, all three seem to be in a healthy condition. Their progress has not always been at an even speed, and to a high degree has been dependent on the thinking of the faculties and administrations of the institutions concerned. The plans for the proposed enlargement of the Atlanta project will face the difficulties of covering a much larger area than either of the other two as well as of operating with fewer connecting links between the participating institutions. It is hoped however that the Southern Regional Education Board will provide the necessary framework and that by providing for active participation on the committee of a member of the university administration the project will be integrated with the institutions at the highest level.

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### THE GEORGIA-FLORIDA COMMITTEE FOR PLANNING RESEARCH LIBRARY COOPERATION

By RICHARD HARWELL

Can six libraries be cheaper than one? The answer is obvious. But: six libraries working together can provide resources for research that are beyond the means of any one of the libraries acting alone.

Firmly believing that library cooperation on the research level is possible, as well as desirable, Emory University, Florida State University, the Georgia Institute of Technology, the

University of Florida, the University of Georgia, and the University of Miami have joined with the Southern Regional Education Board to create the Georgia-Florida Committee for Planning Research Library Cooperation. In July the Committee appointed Richard Harwell its Executive Secretary, and actual functioning of the project began in October.

As its title emphasizes, the work

of the Georgia-Florida Committee for 1954-55 is a planning job.. The project was established on a one-year basis. If, within a year, some methods can be devised for effective inter-institutional cooperation, then the project can be implemented as a going concern and might well give a new dimension to research resources in the South. Not to exclude any potentially interested institutions, not to neglect any special resources of other libraries, but to hold the size of the planning operation within manageable bounds, only six libraries are presently participating. A work-conference, however, is planned near the close of the Committee's year. At that time the accomplishments to date will be considered not only by the Georgia-Florida Committee itself but also by representatives of such other Southeastern libraries and universities as are interested.

Library cooperation is not a new idea. The simplest concept of a library is in itself a cooperative idea, and any library which serves a wider public than a single owner is a cooperative idea in action. Nor is cooperation between university libraries new, and some of the better known examples of such cooperation are those already in the South. But the work of the Georgia-Florida Committee is not projected on the same lines as any of those. It is not an imitation of the Farmington Plan nor of the Midwest Inter-Library Center. It is an attempt to find answers to the problems of overwhelming growth, answers best related to those problems as they occur in a relatively homogenous set of Southern libraries. This is a home-grown effort to overcome home-grown problems. And, as Vice-President Harley W. Chandler of the University of Florida reported after the recent Monticello Confer-

ence on Financial Problems of Research Libraries at Monticello, Illinois: "We in the South can take heart that our problems are not on the same scale as the problems of the large midwestern libraries. We are not bound by the traditions of long research and large collections in finding solutions."

The current project is the result of preliminary work by many hands. Its present form is largely a product of the indefatigable effort and unrelenting insistence on its worth of Stanley West, Librarian of the University of Florida; Dorothy M. Crosland, Director of Libraries at Georgia Tech; and George F. Gant of the Southern Regional Education Board. The coming to the South of Norman Kilpatrick, Director of Libraries at Florida State University; Ernest C. Colwell, Vice-President of Emory University; and Guy R. Lyle, Director of Libraries at Emory, has added three individuals with direct experience in previous projects for library and university cooperation. W. Porter Kellam, Director of Libraries of the University of Georgia, and John O. Eidson, Director of the University Center in Georgia, both bring experience from a local cooperative project. And Archie McNeal, Director of Libraries at the University of Miami, has had experience in cooperation in both Tennessee and Florida. Such institutional representatives as Vice-President Chandler, Lloyd W. Chapin, Dean of Faculties at Georgia Tech; James M. Godard, Vice-President of the University of Miami, and M. W. Carothers, Dean of the Graduate School of Florida State University add administrative strength and experience to the Georgia-Florida Committee.

The general problem before the Committee was stated in a memoran-

dum of the Southern Regional Education Board in January 1954: "Most southern universities will have to double or triple their research libraries within the next ten years to serve their announced graduate and professional programs. The cost of doubling a 500,000 volume library is about \$3,000,000—\$2,000,000 for acquiring and cataloging books and \$1,000,000 for construction of shelf and service space. The increased annual cost of operating and maintaining such a library is about \$50,000. Since southern universities are faced with serious financial problems because of increasing enrollments and expanding programs, and since a large percentage of the volumes in a research library are seldom used though expensive and often hard to find, there is an incentive to discover some methods of meeting research needs at lower cost.

"It is estimated that one-fourth of the volumes of a research library are seldom used but expensive and hard to find. At least one-half of the volumes of a research library present more of a housing than a circulation problem. A university which plans to add 500,000 volumes to its research library could save \$1,500,000 in capital outlay if it could rely upon some other source for 250,000 expensive and seldom used volumes, and \$25,000 annually in operating costs."

Recognizing the basic problem as one common to all the institutions, representatives of the Southern Regional Education Board and the schools now forming the Georgia-Florida Committee met in Atlanta in March and determined on an organizational procedure and objectives which were later embodied in a Memorandum of Agreement and signed by representatives of each institution and the Board.

The heart of the project lies in the

#### statement of the Memorandum of Agreement:

"The Committee is authorized and directed, with the assistance of the Executive Secretary who shall be directly responsible to the Chairman of the Committee, to perform the following functions:

1. Make a survey of research collections of the cooperating universities and explore ways to strengthen such collections and to relate them to specialized graduate and professional programs.
2. Formulate a method to share library collections.
3. Undertake an evaluation of and prepare recommendations concerning the Atlanta-Athens Area Union Catalog.
4. Develop a method to exchange and coordinate information about acquisitions.
5. Sponsor a work-conference of representatives of the parties to this agreement, and of other universities in the Southeast, in order to assess its work and recommendations, and in order to reach conclusions about the implementation of methods to cooperatively plan the use of research libraries in appropriate Southeastern states and acquisitions for them."

Work was begun in the office of the Committee in October. A subsequent committee meeting has further defined the work so that the immediate objectives will be the production of profiles of the participating libraries on the general plan of R. B. Downs's *Resources of Southern Libraries* and, as a pilot project, a union list of serials in chemistry and American literature. Consideration of the Committee's relationship to the present Atlanta-Athens Area Union Catalog is being deferred pending a restudy of the catalog by the University Center in Georgia. Formulation of methods to share collections and to coordinate information about acquisitions are dependent upon the results of the survey and will be considered later in the year. A sub-committee of Messrs. West, Chapin, and

Harwell has been appointed to plan the 1955 work-conference.

As the Committee begins its work it is by no means over-confident that it will accomplish all of its objectives. But it feels strongly that the problems must be tackled now. The libraries have grown from a combined total of less than a half million volumes in 1935 to well over two million in 1954. Even at the present rate of growth (which will probably increase) the combined total will pass three million by 1960. Present duplication of titles is estimated to run as high as sixty per cent in the University libraries. If this duplication can be reduced to forty per cent in the next million volumes added and if the gain can be shared by all of the libraries each library will, in effect, have the benefit of a net gain of 166,000 volumes above the number it has purchased from its own funds. Estimating the cost of acquisition, processing, and cataloging in a large library at \$4.00 per volume this rep-

resents an addition in resources approximating that to be gained by the expenditure of \$664,000—certainly less than the cost of maintaining administrative and communication facilities for a cooperative center.

The Committee is conscious that books are expensive, that buildings are expensive, that library administration is expensive. It does not envision its work as a money-saving device. But, with the costs of library maintenance constantly increasing, it looks upon its work as a possible means of making available money go farther, of securing more library resources for the Region for the same amount of library money. Unless some methods can be found to make this goal practicable, research libraries in this area will be in the position of trying to subsist on only a half loaf. It will be better to share a whole loaf.

What we can scarcely hope to do alone the Committee is more than hopeful we can do together.

## *Lubetzky Report: A New Look At Cataloging Rules\**

By CLYDE PETTUS

There are few better ways to arouse interest generally among librarians than to propose, or prepare, a code of cataloging rules. Panizzi's pioneer code, prepared in 1841 when the British Museum printed catalog was in prospect, provoked a storm of acrimonious criticism characterized by an English librarian as "the battle of the rules." Just a hundred years later (1941) the preliminary second edition of the ALA rules brought on a heated discussion of administrators and catalogers of a "crisis in cataloging" resulting from this compilation of numerous and complex rules. The "battle of the rules" was decided by the Commissioners of the British Museum in Panizzi's favor and the "91 rules" became established practice and the forerunner of all later codes for author entry. A panacea for the "crisis" has not yet been reached but the report we are today discussing shows that the matter has not been forgotten.

The chief critic of the 1941 rules was Dr. Andrew Osborn, who saw the elaborate code as the result of a "legalistic" theory of cataloging, according to which "there must be rules and definitions to govern every point that arises."<sup>1</sup> To this he opposed a "pragmatic" theory which substitutes basic principles for multiplicity of rules and accordingly leaves much to the judgment of the cataloger. The long discussion that followed resulted in the separation

of the two parts of the code, and the 1949 code included rules for entry only. Certain changes were made in this permanent second edition, but the criticisms did not cease and it was generally felt, even by the editors, that a thorough revision was unavoidable. The critical study now before us, entitled "Cataloging Rules and Principles,"<sup>2</sup> is the necessary preparation for a thorough revision of the 1949 ALA rules. The study was made by Seymour Lubetzky, of the Library of Congress staff, for the Board of Cataloging Policy of the ALA Division of Cataloging and Classification. In approving the assignment of Mr. Lubetzky to the project the Library of Congress recognized the national significance of the undertaking and the importance of the effort to improve cataloging rules.

The Report is the spade work for the new code of rules. Its objective is "to point out the weaknesses of our cataloging code and to indicate how our rules could be improved—that is, to clear the ground and lay the foundation for a revision of the rules."<sup>3</sup> Issued in March, 1953, it has been distributed widely both in this country and abroad, and a lively discussion of the findings and conclusions of Mr. Lubetzky has ensued. A conference sponsored by the Board of Cataloging Policy was held in Los Angeles, June 22, 1953, when the va-

1. Andrew D. Osborn, "The Crisis in Cataloging," *Library Quarterly* 11: 395, October, 1941.

2. Seymour Lubetzky, *Cataloging Rules and Principles*. . . . Washington, Library of Congress, 1953.

3. *Ibid.*, p. ix.

\* Address delivered before the Catalog Section, October 1, 1954, SELA Conference.

rious points of view of catalogers, reference librarians, teachers of cataloging, and administrators were presented. A number of critical articles have appeared in print, and regional groups have had a share in the discussion. A pooling of opinion of all concerned is of prime necessity in an undertaking of such general importance.

The Report consists of three parts. The first is concerned with the structure of the present code, and considers such questions as "Is this rule necessary?" "Is it properly related to the other rules in the code?" and "Is it consistent in purpose and principle with the other rules?" Not every rule is examined but a sufficient number for Mr. Lubetzky to answer all three questions in the negative. He explains that this situation has developed because many of the rules were designed to fit specific cases rather than the bibliographical conditions which caused them. For most of us this part of the Report brings about a surprised new look at the rules; and not just a look, because a substantiation of Mr. Lubetzky's points requires careful study. It is probably true that few of us—with the possible exception of instructors who have the obligation of making them meaningful to students—have really read the rules. Our immediate purpose is served by consulting them. If we read them now, under Mr. Lubetzky's guidance, we shall make unexpected discoveries such as the sixteen rules for the entry of works by more than one author. A more simply constructed and logically related code is clearly needed, and one can accept this part of the Report with few reservations.

Part II is concerned with the development of the rules for corporate entry, an earlier special interest of Mr. Lubetzky. By showing the objec-

tive of these rules in the earlier codes and tracing the involved course followed in the later history of corporate entries, he accounts for the principal complexities of the 1949 code. No suggestions for change are made in this section of the Report, but a situation that calls for change is quite apparent.

Having established the deficiencies of the present rules in parts I and II Mr. Lubetzky proceeds in part III to restate and reaffirm the objectives that have been implicit, but never clearly set down as guides, in the earlier codes of rules; and to show how principles based on these objectives can become the framework of the new rules. This section which suggests a pattern for the new code is the most important and the most controversial part of the Report. But agreement or disagreement with any of the numerous details should not be allowed to distract our attention from the plan as a whole.

The first objective is to enable the user of the catalog to determine readily whether or not the library has the book he wants. This is ingrained in the thinking of catalogers and hardly seems questionable. There are a few prefatory remarks in the 1908 ALA code that imply that the rules were designed to enter books in the way that readers will look for them. But practical difficulties are indicated: "Strict consistency in a rule and uniformity in its application sometimes lead to practices which clash with the public's habitual way of looking at things. When these habits are general and deeply rooted it is unwise for the cataloger to ignore them, even if they demand a sacrifice of system and simplicity."<sup>4</sup> This suggests that the user of the catalog is sometimes inconsistent and

4. *Catalog Rules: Author and Title Entries*. Chicago, American Library Association, 1908. p. ix.



illogical in his approach, and when this is the case the rules are to abandon uniformity and logic. A compromise, is of course, alternative rules, many of which are found in both the 1908 and the 1949 codes. These are confusing to the student and the beginning cataloger who want an authoritative statement in the code. There is the question also of the extent to which the code maker can envisage what will be easy to use on the part of the public. We can be reasonably sure that he is on safe ground in choosing an entry under the pseudonym in most cases of fictitious names, and in rethinking the involved entries for corporate bodies. But there are many doubtful cases. Reliable studies of reader use of the catalog have been all too few.

The second objective is to reveal to the user of the catalog, under a single form of the author's name, what works the library has by a given author, and what editions and translations of his work are in the library. Entry under a single form of the author's name frequently conflicts with the first objective, ready finding of the book. The seeker of the detective stories of "S. S. Van Dine" will not find them easily under Willard Huntington Wright; nor will the enquirer for the same author's study of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* be likely to look for it under "S. S. Van Dine." More than one library has now sacrificed the second objective to the first; entering a single author under two forms of name. Another criticism of the second objective is the cost of the search for the author's name and the identification of different editions and translations of his work. Mr. Lubetzky concedes that there are limitations to the extent to which this objective might be carried out, the value of

which would be much greater in a large research library.

Discussion of the principles of cataloging centers around Cutter's "two great principles": (1) that books whose authors are known should be entered under their authors; and (2) those whose authors are not known should be entered under their titles. The author and title, therefore, provide the core around which the rules may be constructed. This is plain sailing so far, but there are variant conditions which require additional principles. These are discussed under the headings: Works having more than one author, Authors having more than one name, Dependent workers, and Works of corporate bodies.

In pointing out the ways in which corporate bodies differ from other works Mr. Lubetzky indicates the special problems of this group of rules. The Report is used as an example of personal author versus corporate entry. When the name of the body appearing in the publication differs from the official name, he favors the form in the book; when there is more than one name, the shortest and most distinctive form. For those bodies having no identifying name the appropriate name of the locality to which they belong is used to distinguish them. The principle proposed in regard to changes of name is to consider the change as the end of one body and the beginning of another. Whenever a subdivision of a larger body has a self-sufficient name of its own, he advocates entering directly under its name; for example, Association of Colleges and Reference Libraries instead of American Library Association with the subdivision, Association of College and Reference Libraries. Unnamed groups of persons are not to be given names by the cataloger but to be "taken as they are." It is unlikely that there

will be general agreement on these points, but one can go along with Mr. Lubetzky in his reminder that not all problems have perfect solutions, and that some imperfect solutions may be vastly better than their alternatives.

Discussion of the Report has a definite and very practical purpose—to supply the jury of competent persons who will make the final decisions for the new code with all pertinent differences of opinion. Case studies of groups of related rules have been suggested. The Steering Committee of the recently organized Code Revision Committee believes that groups of catalogers and students of cataloging

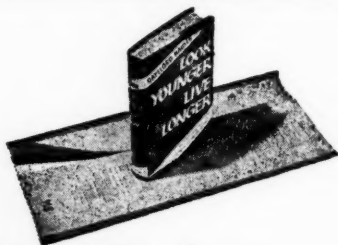
in library schools will be interested in making such studies. They have sent out a list of the case studies needed and will act as a clearing house to save duplication of effort. This is an opportunity for us all to work together to make the new ALA code of rules more rational and purposeful, cataloging a more imaginative and creative pursuit, and catalogers a group of confident persons able to give a reason for the faith that is in them. Who knows? It might even inspire an appreciative number of library school students to prepare themselves to become catalog librarians.

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## Lucile Kelling

By ELAINE VON OESSEN

Both alumni and faculty members of the School of Library Science of the University of North Carolina have enthusiastically endorsed the appointment of Miss Lucile Kelling as dean. Miss Kelling joined the library science faculty in 1932, one year after the School of Library Science was opened. As assistant professor, associate professor, and professor she has taught most of the graduates of the school. As a friend to her students she has given freely of her time and energies in understanding, counsel and encouragement. Her interest in students as people and as librarians has resulted in her success and popularity as Placement Officer of the School. She was Acting Dean in 1950-51 when the library school was moved to temporary quarters during construction of the addition to the University Library. What should have been a very difficult year was a pleasant one under her administration.

Miss Kelling is a native of Alma City, Minnesota. She was graduated *magna cum laude* from Whitman College in Walla Walla, Washington. She received her library science degree from the New York State Library School at Albany after two years of graduate study. She has also taken graduate work in another field of interest, Latin.

Miss Kelling's library experience includes positions in the following libraries: Carnegie Public Library,

Centralia, Washington; Newark (N.J.) Public Library; Mills College Library in California; Hoyt Library, Kingston, Pennsylvania; and Teachers' College Library, Albany, N. Y. She has taught in the library school of the Los Angeles Public Library, the School of Public Administration of the University of Southern California, and the School of Library Service of Columbia University, before going to the University of North Carolina.

The new Dean is an excellent writer and has an unusual facility with words. The University Library Extension Department frequently publishes bibliographies and study outlines which Miss Kelling writes for club use. She is the author, with Albert Suskin, of the recently published *Index Verborum Iuvenalis* which supersedes older works in the field and has been highly praised by scholars in Germany, France, and Italy, as well as in this country.

Miss Kelling's interests are numerous and wide in scope. In addition to her teaching, placement, and now administrative duties in the School of Library Science, she is Curator of the University's Shaw Collection and a member of the Shaw Society of America. She collects editions of Thackeray's *Vanity Fair* and after-dinner coffee cups. Also she is an indefatigable letter writer.

Her friends and colleagues wish her every success in her new position.



# *Southeastern Library Association*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE:  
GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY LIBRARY, ATLANTA

## Headquarters' Page . . .

The 1954 Atlanta Conference was truly an interesting and a delightful occasion. I hope those of you who were unable to come, will make plans to be present at the 1956 conference. Total registration for the Conference was 775.

As yet the place and date of the 1956 conference have not been decided. The Association has received many invitations and a committee of the Executive Board is compiling information concerning these various places for presentation to the Board. We hope to announce the time and place of the next conference in the near future.

Mr. Dick Harwell, our Executive Secretary, resigned at the end of the Atlanta Conference. We are sorry to lose Mr. Harwell, but we are fortunate in having obtained Mrs. William Bugg of Atlanta, who will serve as Acting Executive Secretary for the Association. She has already been of invaluable assistance and the work at Headquarters is running smoothly.

One of the areas in which Mrs. Bugg has already spent a great deal of time is in checking on memberships. The Board feels that this is one area we should stress at this time. We are anxious to bring more of the Southeastern librarians into our Association, for an Association is only as strong as its membership. The time for renewing membership in the

Southeastern Library Association is January 1, as our memberships are based on the calendar year. At the end of the 1954 Conference paid memberships in our Association were 1,029.

Mr. Porter Kellam will continue as editor and Mr. Don Thompson as business manager of the *SOUTHEASTERN LIBRARIAN*. They have done an outstanding job with our publication. We have an interesting and attractive periodical which is paying its own way.

The Publications Committee this biennium is set up on a somewhat different basis from that in times past. Instead of having a member from each type library, the committee will now have a member from each state who, among other things, will be responsible for keeping the editor informed of the library activities of that state.

Other committees are now being set up. The work of the organization will be carried on mainly by these committees. If any of you have a particular interest and would like to work on a special committee, we shall be glad to hear from you. We would like for as many as possible to actively participate in the work of the Association.

In accordance with your vote in Atlanta, the Association has applied for designation as a chapter of the American Library Association. We

have heard from Mr. Clift, the Executive Secretary, who will send us a list of the American Library Association members in our region in the near future. We shall poll them to find out their feeling concerning chapter membership for the Southeastern Library Association. This is the second step as set up by the American Library Association.

Miss Mary Edna Anders of the University of Florida has written a very fine history of our Association

which will appear in the **SOUTHEASTERN LIBRARIAN**. We are indeed fortunate to have this history.

Your President will meet with the Virginia Library Association in Roanoke November 22 and 23.

Remember we welcome your suggestions for making our Association an asset to you and your work. We are anxious to strengthen the total library program in the Southeast.

NANCY JANE DAY,  
*President*



## BOOKS

Notes of books written by Southeastern librarians, published by Southeastern libraries, or about Southeastern libraries.

It is a long way from Harry Clemons's *The University of Virginia Library, 1825-1950* back to the first publication of this distinguished university library, the *Catalogue* it printed in 1828. The *Catalogue* was a record of the books to be found in "Mr. Jefferson's University." Mr. Clemons's history is a record of how Thomas Jefferson's idea of a university and his recognition of the importance of books in the educational scheme have been perpetuated. Fittingly subtitled a "Story of a Jeffersonian Tradition," it is a book to which all Southeastern librarians can point with pride, for it reflects the finest in the tradition of unstinting library service as fully as it reflects the finest heritage from Jefferson.

In a sense, the tradition of service which so clearly denotes the activities of the Alderman Library are even older than the University of Virginia itself. More than a dozen years before the founding of the University, Jefferson wrote to General Kosciuszko, the Polish patriot: "A part of my occupation, and by no means the least pleasing, is the direction of the studies of such young men as seek it. They place themselves in the neighboring village [Charlottesville], and have use of my library and counsel, and make a part of my society. In advising the course of their reading, I endeavor to keep their attention fixed on the main objects of all science, the freedom and

happiness of man. So that coming to have a share in the councils and government of their country, they will keep ever in view the sole objects of all legitimate government."

In a happily appropriate foreword to the history, Dumas Malone comments: "If in the middle of the twentieth century he [Thomas Jefferson] were to visit the library he founded, he would be enormously impressed by the card catalogues in the entrance hall and fascinated by the projectors downstairs where he could read his own letters from microfilm. But he would be most pleased, I believe, to find that the institution is no mere matter of appliances and guides and indexes, not merely an aggregation of books and manuscripts, but a living organism dedicated to the enlightenment of free human beings. He would find the Alderman Library, as thousands of students and hundreds of scholars have found it, a free and happy place. In it the riches of human knowledge are not jealously guarded by suspicious custodians, but they are gladly made available to all who seek truth and wisdom, and at every official desk there are helping hands."

Dr. Malone's foreword also supplies the only real deficiency of a thorough and pleasing history—a proper tribute to Mr. Clemons himself and a qualitative summary of the quarter of a century in which, under his influence, the Alderman Library at

tained its goal as fully a university library. "It is Harry Clemons," he says, "who with unerring instinct seized upon the best traditions of Virginia and of Jefferson and reincarnated them in an institution."

*The University of Virginia Library, 1825-1850* has been published by the Library itself in a handsome format designed by John Cook Wyllie of the Alderman Library and executed at the University of Virginia Press. It is priced at \$5.00.

The Atlanta Public Library has opened a series of exhibits of Georgianiana drawn from a distinguished private collection in Atlanta. The series will run through thirteen unified showings of six cases each. The catalog of the first series has been printed by the Library as "Some Notable Books in Georgia History." With reproductions of several title pages and illuminating notes for each of the twenty titles, this first catalog is interesting not only in itself but as an earnest of the worth of the complete series.

Miss Susan Grey Akers adds another laurel to her year of so-called retirement with the publication of a fourth edition of her *Simple Library Cataloging* by the American Library Association. Miss Akers' book is the outgrowth of her many years of teaching cataloging. It includes a new chapter on audio-visual materials and a new appendix of sample catalog cards. It is as exact and precise and meticulous as a cataloguer. And as right.

The Emory University Library completed its eighth series of Sources & Reprints in August with the publication of an exciting historical item, a previously unprinted and virtually unknown letter of Alexander

H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederate States of America. Edited by James Z. Rabun as *A Letter to Posterity, Alex Stephens to His Brother Linton, June 3, 1864*, the document reveals the Georgia political figure as unrelenting in his enmity toward President Jefferson Davis whom he describes as an "unprincipled, untruthful, unreliable bad man." Mr. Rabun has written an authoritative introduction that is as readable as it is appropos.

From the Margaret I. King Library of the University of Kentucky comes Professor A. G. A. Balz's *Southern Teachers of Philosophy* as its Occasional Contribution, No. 65, and *Bulletin* No. 4 of the Southern Humanities Conference. Dr. Balz, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Virginia, has compiled a thorough list of the teachers of philosophy in the Southeast. The inclusion of bibliographies for each individual will make the list particularly useful. A provocative introductory essay has been contributed by George E. Harmse of the Johns Hopkins University.

*Language and Literature of the Anglo-Saxon Nations as Presented in German Doctoral Dissertations, 1885-1950* is a publication which fills a gap in bibliographic literature not taken into account by trade publications or the usual national bibliographies. In this volume, carefully compiled by Richard Mummendey, Librarian at the University of Bonn, is a tool that should be of continuing use to scholars in the humanities. It is a joint publication of the H. Bouvier und Co., of Bonn and the Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia.

The indefatigable John Cook Wyllie, who seems to have a hand in most of the book production of Southeast-

ern librarians, turns up next as the translator of Andres Bello's *Silva, La Agricultura de la Zona Torrida*, published by the King Lindsay Printing Corporation of Charlottesville in a handsome, limited edition of 125 copies as *A Georgic of the Tropics*. With no proper frame of reference for judging the work objectively, I can say only that it is interesting and amusing and quote from the translator's foreword that "To those familiar with the poetry of the United States of America before Poe, a comparison of this work with, say, Joel Barlow's *Columbiad* is instructive and humbling." The dedicatory note of this book adds an interesting comment: "This translation is dedicated to the Creole Petroleum Corporation, whose gift to the University of Virginia of books on Venezuela has served as the bridge between two centuries, two continents, and two Jeffersonians." The translator adds that the dedication is an effort to express his private admiration for such interest in the humanities on the part of a powerful business corporation.

As the most recent publication of

the Tracy W. McGregor Library of the University of Virginia the University has published John Esten Cooke's *Stonewall Jackson and the Old Stonewall Brigade*. It has been my pleasure to recall these lively sketches by the best of the mid-nineteenth-century Virginian novelists from the oblivion of a rare Confederate periodical and prepare them for the wider audience they deserve. It is Cooke's book—not mine—and it has a charm as an engaging record of the famous Confederate General by one who was in close and often contact with him. It is the only extended account of Jackson written before his death and, if it is a record of unashamed praise, it is also a record of how contemporaries really felt about the Blue Light Elder. The editor has added an essay on "Cooke's Lives of Jackson" (there were three later ones) and a checklist of the early biographies of the General. The publishers have adorned the whole with an attractive format and appropriate illustrations. I hope you like it. I do.

—RICHARD BARKSDALE HARWELL

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## *Realistic Considerations in Library Cooperation*

(Continued from Page 122)

trained in research methods and experimental techniques. Let's start applying these criteria to plans for library cooperation, as well as to every

other phase of professional librarianship. In other words, I am proposing that we use our heads rather than our hearts. This is the way to achieve a true profession.





## ...VARIA

### PERSONAL

O. V. Cook, assistant librarian at the University of North Carolina since 1940, was recently promoted to associate librarian in recognition of his long and capable service.

Mrs. Lois Ranier Green was appointed director of the Coleman Library in LaGrange, Georgia, on April 1, 1954. This library is part of the Calloway Mills project for community improvement in LaGrange.

Mrs. Elizabeth Parks Beamguard has been given a leave of absence as librarian of the Huntsville-Madison County Library to serve as Field Representative of the Alabama Public Library Service Division until Shirley Brother, regular Field Representative, returns from military leave.

Joe Templeton, a native of Texas and holding degrees from Abilene Christian and the University of Oklahoma is now librarian of the Mobile (Alabama) Public Library. Mr. Templeton went to Mobile from Muscogee (Oklahoma) Public Library where he had been director since 1952.

Nellie Glass has resigned as librarian of the Montgomery (Alabama) Public Library and returned to her home in Ohio.

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Hughey, secretary and director of the North Carolina Library Commission, was on a panel at the 1954 National Conference on Rural Education in Washington on October 4-6. She took part

in a discussion of "Coordination of School and Non-School Programs."

Elizabeth Freeman is librarian of the Florence (South Carolina) Public Library, going to that position from the librarianship of the Green County Library in North Carolina. Miss Freeman is a native of Wilmington, North Carolina, and a graduate of the University of North Carolina Library School.

John D. Howell, Jr., has been appointed circulation librarian at the Clemson College Library. Mr. Howell, a native of Greenville, holds degrees in library science from Emory University and the University of Illinois. He has had experience in the libraries at Emory, Furman, the University of Illinois, and Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

Mary Scott Gurley, formerly librarian of the New Bern Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Lee County (North Carolina) Library at Sanford.

Helen Hagan, formerly librarian of Coker College is now assistant professor in the Emory Division of Librarianship.

Mrs. Ethel G. Cantrill, who served as Kentucky State Librarian for 24 years, died at her home in Frankfort on August 21. She had retired on June 30, after the 1954 legislature had honored her for her long service to the State.

Mrs. Elizabeth Foran, a graduate of the University of North Carolina Library School, was appointed librarian of the Dreher High School, Co-

lumbia, South Carolina, on September 1.

Mary Elaine Schaap is documents librarian at the Clemson College Library. Miss Schaap received the A.B. degree from Winthrop College last June.

Carlyle James Frarey, formerly assistant librarian at Duke University, has been appointed associate professor in the School of Library Science, University of North Carolina. He is teaching courses in cataloging, classification and other subjects.

Mildred W. Morrison, Pratt, '39, became assistant librarian of the Central High School in Charlotte, North Carolina, last September.

Elizabeth Copeland accepted the position as librarian of the Sheppard Memorial Library, Greenville, North Carolina, on September 13. Prior to this appointment Miss Copeland was librarian of BHM Regional Library, Washington, North Carolina.

Francis K. W. Drury, who retired as librarian of the Nashville (Tennessee) Public Library in 1946, died late in September. Before going to Nashville in 1931 he had held various positions in university libraries and, for two years, was connected with the American Library Association. To many librarians who attended library school in the early 1930's he is best known by his textbooks on reference and order work.

On the evening of October 2 a dinner was given at Emory University honoring Miss Tommie Dora Barker, retired director of the Division of Librarianship. Approximately 240 friends of Miss Barker, many of them her former students, attended. One of the highlights of the dinner was the announcement of the establishment of the Tommie Dora Barker Fellowship Fund, the income from which will be used for fellowships

in the Emory Division of Librarianship.

Mrs. Ernestine Lipscomb, librarian of Jackson College, Jackson, Mississippi, attended the conference on the library and the modern college at the University of Chicago in June. She also visited several libraries during the summer to get ideas for the new library building to be constructed at Jackson.

Mildred James, formerly school librarian in Rolling Fork, Mississippi, completed work on a graduate degree at Peabody College last summer and is now librarian of the Junior College in Poplarville.

Fred David Bryant, Emory, '47, erstwhile cataloger in the University of Florida Libraries, has been appointed medical librarian for the J. Hillis Miller Health Center at the University.

Audrey Newman was appointed consultant, Instructional Materials, Florida State Department of Education, last August.

William C. Pollard, who was on the staff of the University of Georgia Libraries for several years, became acting librarian of the College of William and Mary and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute in Norfolk on September 15. Mr. Pollard did his undergraduate work at the University of North Carolina and attended library school at Florida State University.

James M. Nicholson, A.B., A.M., Baylor University and library trained at the University of North Carolina, replaced Mr. Pollard at Georgia on October 16.

Robert E. Thomason recently joined the staff of the University of North Carolina Library as Supervising Biographer. He was formerly librarian of the Institute of Industrial Relations at the University of California at Los Angeles.

## THIS AND THAT

A new library building is being constructed for Lander College in Greenwood, South Carolina. The building will be about 60 x 105 feet and will include a reading room, seminar rooms, a visual education room, a classroom, a music listening room, offices, workroom, lounge rooms, and storage space.

The South Carolina State Library Board, the South Carolina Forestry Commission and the public libraries of the State conducted a vacation reading last summer club on conservation of natural resources.

The Alabama Library Association held its Fiftieth Anniversary meeting last May.

The Department of Library Science at Mississippi Southern College in cooperation with the State Department of Education held a workshop in School Library Problems from July 26 through July 30. The workshop was directed by Anna M. Roberts, head of the Department of Library Science, and Annabelle Koonce, library consultant of the State Department of Education. Sybil Baird, librarian of the Indian Springs School, Helena, Alabama, was guest consultant.

## THE SOUTHERN EDUCATION REPORTING SERVICE

Southern educators who have been consulted on the matter have advised that one of the most pressing needs in the 17 states directly affected by the recent Supreme Court decision on public schools will be for accurate, objective information about community problems and developments which arise in the wake of the decision.

Pointing out that the problems of adjusting to the Court decision will

vary widely from state to state and community to community, they say that in their opinion school administrators at the state, county, and local level will be better able to meet this challenge wisely and effectively if they have easy access to the experience of their colleagues.

Accordingly, the Southern Education Reporting Service has been established to fill this need. It will be operated by a board of governors made up of six Southern editors, the presidents of three Southern universities, a social scientist from the University of North Carolina, and the president-elect of the American Association of School Administrators. The Reporting Service will be financed by a grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education to George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee, as fiscal agent. Headquarters of the Reporting Service are at 1109 19th Avenue, South, Nashville, Tennessee.

A team of experienced Southern newspaper reporters and editors, working under Executive Director, C. A. McKnight, will gather accurate and objective facts on developments in the 17 states and the District of Columbia as a result of Supreme Court action, and will send periodic reports to the Nashville headquarters. These detailed reports will be combined with special studies and other information of interest into a monthly publication, to be known as the *Southern School News*, the first issue of which was published September 3, 1954.

The *Southern School News* will be made available, upon request and without cost, to university and school administrators, legislators, libraries, state and local leaders, and newspaper editors for background use. The first three issues are a documen-

tary account of developments in the 17 states and the District of Columbia since May 17, the day of the Supreme Court opinion in five cases involving segregation in the public schools. They should be in every

Southern library because they contain basic documentary information that is must reading for all those who wish to understand the complexity of the problems of integrating public schools in the South.

Founded 1920 — Incorporated 1950  
Mrs. William A. Bugg, Executive Secretary

#### OFFICERS, 1954-1956

Miss Nancy Jane Day \_\_\_\_\_ President  
State Department of Education, Columbia, South Carolina  
Randolph W. Church \_\_\_\_\_ Vice-President  
Virginia State Library, Richmond  
Miss Alma Hill Jamison \_\_\_\_\_ Treasurer  
Atlanta Public Library, Atlanta, Georgia

#### EXECUTIVE BOARD

<i>Alabama:</i> Mrs. Pauline M. Foster, 1956 University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa	<i>Mississippi:</i> Annabelle Koonce, 1958 State Department of Education Jackson, Mississippi
<i>Florida:</i> Dr. Louis Shores, 1956 Florida State University, Tallahassee	<i>North Carolina:</i> Elaine von Oesen, 1958 North Carolina Library Commission, Raleigh
<i>Georgia:</i> Mrs. James E. Powers, 1956 Washington Memorial Library, Macon	<i>South Carolina:</i> Alfred H. Rawlinson, 1956 University of South Carolina, Columbia
<i>Kentucky:</i> Sara Tyler, 1958 Western Kentucky State College Bowling Green	<i>Tennessee:</i> Emma Suddarth, 1956 Anderson County Library, Clinton
<i>Virginia:</i> Ellinor G. Preston, 1956 Richmond Public Schools, Richmond	

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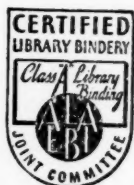
"The objectives of the Southeastern Library Association shall be: to promote library interests and services; to cooperate with regional and national agencies with related interests; and to stimulate research in library and related problems in the region."—*Constitution*.

The annual membership fee in The Southeastern Library Association is \$2 for individuals who are members of a state library association or of the American Library Association, \$3 for individuals who are not members of either a state or the national association; sustaining members, \$10; contributing members, \$25 or more; and institutional members, \$2-\$7, depending on library income. The fiscal year of the Association is the calendar year.

Editorial correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, W. Porter Kellam, University of Georgia Libraries, correspondence concerning advertisements to Donald E. Thompson, State College, Mississippi, and other correspondence, including that concerning subscriptions, to Mrs. William A. Bugg, Georgia Institute of Technology Library.

*The Southeastern Librarian*, official journal of the Southeastern Library Association, Inc., is published and printed quarterly in Athens, Georgia, by the McGregor Company. Annual subscription price: to members, \$1; to non-members, \$2.

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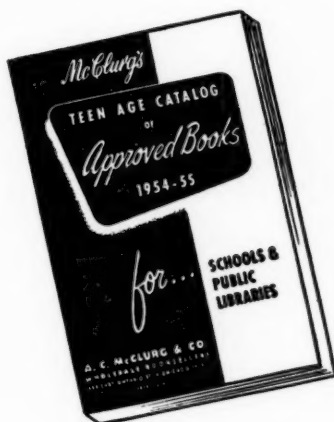
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### **TEEN AGE CATALOG of APPROVED BOOKS**

Here's a 144-page catalog of approved books selected by Miss Esther Burrin, formerly Director of School Libraries, Indiana State Dept. of Educ. This catalog contains title-author index for quick cross reference. This is McClurg's biennial publication of the best in reading for the teen agers.

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**CATAWBA COLLEGE**  
SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA

March 8, 1954

A. R. KEPPEL  
PRESIDENT

Myrtle Desk Company  
Library Furniture Division  
Mr. C. T. Latimer, Jr., Manager  
High Point, North Carolina

My dear Mr. Latimer:

It is a personal pleasure to tell you that we are delighted with the furniture which you custom built for installation in our new Corriher-Linn-Black Library at Catawba College. Our own people and the many visitors and inspection committees from other institutions have expressed themselves as believing this furniture to be perfect in every respect.

The soft satin finish which you have given the oak wood, the colored upholstery of the library chairs and the durability of construction of all pieces make this equipment the most pleasing and the most functional which I have yet seen. I congratulate you upon a job perfectly executed.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

*A. R. Keppel*  
President

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